

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1808.

[No. 2202.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



## HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of  
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on  
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 26

d6m

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-  
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

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JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cogniac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines  
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date  
the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly re-  
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town  
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,  
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts  
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-  
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on  
the premises to the highest bidder, at public  
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of  
June next:

That handsome three story Brick  
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-  
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side  
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9  
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

A L S O,

A neat, well finished, two sto-  
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-  
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of  
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10  
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a  
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-  
mount in cash, at the execution of the deed  
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,  
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed  
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-  
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

Trustees.

May 20

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## JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

- Espareilles' Letters from England
- Little's and Moore's Poems
- Lady's Cabinet
- Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
- Military and Political Hints
- And the following New Plays:
- Adrian and Orilla
- Town and Country
- The Trust
- He Would if He Could
- Time's a Telltale.

## PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

## THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a  
Paper whose contents and principles  
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both  
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal  
public in general, the following outlines of  
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant  
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty  
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the  
discussion of political matters, destitute of  
rancor on the one hand, or of overweening  
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-  
tions shall be made with care and attention,  
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-  
terest of the community, or wandering from  
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will  
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-  
litical matter, that the columns of a paper  
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,  
practically useful and interesting, and instruc-  
tive anecdotes from historic research. Nor  
can this course be well objected to by those  
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-  
nuine morality and religion. The Editor  
calculates with confidence upon receiving  
from those whose education and means of in-  
formation will authorize it, a copious supply  
of materials on these subjects. His paper  
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-  
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-  
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-  
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-  
tures, together with plans for the general  
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and  
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-  
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly  
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate  
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors  
to effect so desirable an object—and in the  
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by  
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,  
he will ever consider it as a primary object,  
to destroy those seeds of dissension which  
have had the tendency to retard the growth  
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to  
the most superficial observer, that the minu-  
tia of politics cause a difference of sentiment,  
and not those general and universally admir-  
ed maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious  
Washington, together with his services, shall  
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose  
on the minds of those who may favor him  
with their patronage, that his mind has as-  
sumed no stand on the important subject of  
politics, not on the contrary, he unequivocally  
declares, that his sentiments are decid-  
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-  
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 1/2  
50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-  
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on  
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-  
fered, after the commencement of the paper,  
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-  
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-  
man of abilities to assist in the execution of  
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be  
immediately waited on for their patronage—  
Subscription papers will also be left at the Caf-  
fee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

## Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

## SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

## The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at  
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-  
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

## MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and  
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack-  
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price 82 50 cents.

## A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-  
apted to the use of private families.—Price  
87 1/2 cents.

March

## Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for  
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,  
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

## Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7  
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.  
2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quali-  
ty, in quarter chests, boxes and can-  
isters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.  
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-  
ranted seven years old.  
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-  
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.  
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;  
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years  
of age, has large black eye brows, large full  
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made  
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not  
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,  
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-  
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day  
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.  
He has recently received an injury on the fore  
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,  
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He  
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in  
conversation than persons of his color usually  
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,  
& delights particularly in attending to horses.  
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with  
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan-  
taloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and  
pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the  
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal  
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one  
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,  
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The  
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly  
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and  
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may  
probably produce a forged authority for him  
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one  
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition-  
ed by the name of Thomas and obtained their  
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the  
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,  
and secured in any jail, so that I get him  
again, the above reward will be given, or six-  
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said  
state or district; all reasonable expences will  
also be paid if he should be delivered to me  
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard  
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.  
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,  
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dif.

WHEREAS Tristram F. Jones hath, by  
his petition in writing, applied to the  
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the  
assistant judges of the circuit court of the  
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-  
nefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of  
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,  
and has stated therein that he is in actual con-  
finement in the jail bounds of Alexandria coun-  
ty at the suit of Charles Worthington and be-  
ing unable to discharge the said claim  
with others against him, has offered to deli-  
ver up to the use of his creditors, all his  
property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is  
therefore given, to the creditors of the said  
Tristram F. Jones that on Monday, 20th inst.  
between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock at  
the same day, at the court house in Alexandria,  
the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admi-  
nistered to the said Tristram F. Jones, and a  
trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of  
congress, unless cause be then & there shewn  
to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-  
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit  
court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day  
of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 13.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

## THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

## DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French to English—2. English to French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-  
ally illustrated by French and English  
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-  
cording to the most polite usage in  
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and  
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar  
proper and christian names, and of the  
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language  
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best  
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries  
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-  
neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud,  
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of  
teaching language to man, applied to the  
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary  
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two  
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a  
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for  
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-  
naldson. This type, although small, is, by  
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-  
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from  
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have  
already been so eminently distinguished by  
the greatest accuracy and taste in their  
profession, and a thorough knowledge of  
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes  
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be  
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By  
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the  
first volume before the second, it may be  
received upon paying the full amount of  
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles  
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRI-  
DAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if  
not, the next fair day, at the residence of the  
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of  
Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county,  
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of  
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, on or before the first day of December  
next; they may otherwise be excluded from  
all benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall,

Maryland, Charles County,

Pomonky.

d3w\*

FOR SALE, BY

## LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Peas,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.  
[CONTINUED.]

The guns of the Chesapeake were loaded before she sailed; this which is always done on board our ships before sailing; captain Gordon now persuades himself was done in consequence of a menace to take men from us by force; but can it be imagined, that captain Gordon, if his expectation of attack was really then so strong as he now supposes it to have been, would have gone to sea, expecting an engagement at the capes, without having ever once had his men trained to the exercise of the guns; and without any inquiries as to the state of the magazine? And if he had deemed it my duty to attend to these matters, would he not, on my coming on board, have told it his duty to apprise me of the true state of the crew, before we sailed, and his motives for loading his guns? The lieutenant too, would they have pursued the conduct which they did, if their expectations of an engagement had been so strong as they now (I have no doubt conscientiously and uprightly) suppose them to have been? Would they not have examined their divisions, removed unnecessary lumber, and have made all the preliminary preparations short of actually going to quarters? And if they deemed it improper to do so, without orders, would not their zeal and activity at least have induced them to be on deck, when the British officer left the ship, that they might instantly on his departure have received the orders, which they supposed too long suspended, and the more readily prepare for battle. Instead of this the most of them were in the gun room, when the orders were given to go to quarters. Their conduct can only be explained by supposing that the impressions then existing on their minds were not the same which they now entertain, after much reflection, additional information, and frequent change of opinions.

One more remark on the evidence, and I have done. Numerous facts are stated, both in the specifications, and the evidence, as indicative of the probability of an engagement. Now this probability results, either from the combination of these facts, or from their separate & individual force. If it be the general result of their combination, by what means does it happen, that these gentlemen should each have attained the same result, though each of them has excluded some one or other of these facts from his combination? If the probability is inferred, from the separate force of these facts, is it not equally strange, that the same facts which one of them mentions as an indication of hostility, is admitted by others to have excited no suspicion. This moral phenomenon admits but one solution; passions are in metaphysics, what fever is in physics; they are both diseases; the mind may be jaundiced, as well as the body.

I proceed, sirs, to the defence of my conduct, during the period when the Leopard's officers was on board the Chesapeake.

I admit that no preparations were made for battle in this interval; it remains for me to explain, and justify my motives. It has been my misfortune to suffer by misrepresentation in many parts of this unfortunate affair; and in none, more than in that which is immediately connected with this part of my defence. It has been said, that whatever doubts might have existed, antecedent to the receipt of capt. Humphrey's letter, that it ought to have convinced me, that an engagement was inevitable, unless I was prepared to surrender the men who were afterwards taken out. However excusable my conduct may be, it is said, that, on that instant, preparation for battle ought to have been made. If I could have foreseen events, with the same certainty which you can now look back upon them; it undoubtedly would have been my duty to have detained the British officer by force, till my preparations had been completed; and then to have dispatched him, with a positive refusal; but as I did not possess this faculty, all that the most rigid censors can require of me, will be, to show that the conduct which I pursued was such, as a vigilant, prudent, and determined officer ought to have adopted, under similar circumstances; if I do this, I have a right to expect acquittal, by all impartial men; although the result may not have corresponded with my expectations.

That you may judge more correctly of my conduct, I will at once state, with frankness and sincerity, the impression of mind on reading the letter of capt. Humphrey. I did not believe, that an attack would

be made on the Chesapeake, in the execution of that order; I do not mean to urge the vagueness of the order of admiral Berkeley, in relation to the mode in which search was to be made; although it will be perceived that there are in it, no instructions to use force; and the terms are studiously ambiguous. But you will perceive that the persons for whom that search was to be made, were men said to be deserters from six ships named in the margin of the order; the Melampus was not among the vessels there named; it is true that one of the persons afterwards taken out was a deserter from the Halifax, which ship was named in the list, but it is equally true, that this man had shipped under an assumed name, and it is proof that I, as well as every other officer of the Chesapeake, was then ignorant that such a person was on board; believing that no person said to be deserters from the British fleet were on board, except only the three who had escaped from the frigate Melampus, and discovering that the order did not extend to the deserters from that ship; I concluded that no search would be attempted for these men; and, in this conclusion, I was the more strongly confirmed, from the knowledge of the application, which had been made by the British minister at Washington; of the enquiry which had been conducted by me, under the orders of the secretary of the navy, and of the communication of the result of that enquiry to Mr. Erskine. Will not every liberal and unprejudiced man admit, that these circumstances justified the belief, that the British admiral had purposely omitted the Melampus from this order, because he designed to abandon all pretensions to the men who had deserted from her. Convinced that the persons to whom the order referred were not on board the Chesapeake, I did not believe that capt. Humphrey (however peremptory he might deem the order) would have commenced an attack, after receiving my positive assurance that no person contemplated by the order were on board the ship. I did, however, believe, that the communication ought to inspire vigilance on my part. If captain Humphrey did not rely on my assurance, corroborated as it was by the frank and verbal communication, through his officer, of every thing which related to the men of the Melampus; I imagined that another communication would have been made from him before hostilities commenced, and that abundant time would have been allowed to make the necessary preparations for battle. Under these impressions, I did not think, that the occasion warranted a resort to a measure of so decisive a nature, as the forcible detention of the officer. I resolved, however, to clear the ship for action as soon as he departed; not doubting, that all my arrangements would be completed before an attack was made; if indeed captain Humphrey should not be satisfied with the representation I had made to him. If in these expectations I was afterwards disappointed, the disappointment may be traced to a disobedience of my orders.

On the most deliberate examination of this part of my conduct, my conscience and judgment acquit me of all reproach. The most vindictive of my enemies can suggest no different course, which I could have pursued, but the detention of the British officer till my preparations for battle had been completed. If I had resolved on that measure, you, sirs, know well, that these preparations could not have been made without his knowledge. Viewing these preparations as the certain indication of battle, nothing but force could have detained him—ought I to have resorted to such a measure? If the detention had not been considered in itself an act of hostility, it would at least have warranted a belief that the seamen, who were the subject of the order, were on board the ship. I then believed that no person belonging to the ships named in admiral Berkeley's order, were on board. If the attack had been made in consequence of such detention; and after a destructive conflict, no other men but those of the Melampus had been found on board, to what censure should I not have exposed myself?—Would it not have been justly said by the American nation, that as the orders of admiral Berkeley did not extend to these men, the conflict could have been avoided by a frank statement on my part; but that the detention of his officer justified captain Humphrey's belief that these men contemplated by the order were on board; and, that to my misconduct, the nation might ascribe the murder of its citizens, the dishonor of its flag, and the destruction of its peace. Brought to a court martial under such circumstances, with what emphatic force should I have been told, in the words of the secretary of the navy, "Our inter-

est as well as good faith, require that we should strictly preserve our neutral relations, and that we should cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us into collision with any other power."

Grant, however, that this latter measure appear to you who looking coolly back at even's more judicious than that which I was compelled to adopt, on the reflection of a moment. It touches not on my honor, or zeal for the service. It evinces only an error of judgment on a critical point, on which the best officers might have differed. For such an error, I will not believe, that impartial men will consent to stigmatize and dishonor an officer who has devoted the prime of his life to the service of his country.

I cannot forbear noticing in this place, an imputation on my veracity, as unfounded as humiliating. It has been maliciously asserted, that my letter to captain Humphrey contained a denial which I knew to be untrue. It is proved by lieutenant Sinclair, by whom the deserter from the Halifax was enlisted, that I was never apprised of the situation of that man; and every other officer in the ship has concurred in saying, that they as well as myself were ignorant that such a person was on board. The most rigid moralist cannot, therefore, impute to me any impropriety in relation to him. As to the three men who had escaped from the Melampus, my denial was literally true because they were not included in the order: Neither did I believe, that American citizens, escaping from lawless impressment could be denominated British deserters.

I have many reasons to regret the absence of Dr. Bullus. He was privy to all the conversation with the officer of the Leopard: It is known to him that so far from denying that these men from the Melampus were on board, I related to the Leopard's officer every thing which had occurred respecting them, and desired him to state it to his commander verbally, as there was not time for a written communication.

[To be continued.]

\* I have the satisfaction to find that this part of the statement is now established, beyond all question.—It will be recollected that Dr. Bullus was sent with the dispatches to our ministers in London, and was selected, for that duty because every circumstance attending the demand and attack, were personally known to him. In the letter of instructions to Mr. Monroe, Mr. Madison says—"But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar dye. The seamen taken from the Chesapeake had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States; and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand; and doubtless was communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack."

Mr. Madison's knowledge of this circumstance was derived from Dr. Bullus.

LONDON, April 26—(Evening.)

The stand which Sweden makes in defence of its independence is highly honorable to the king and people; but it is evident that the pressure is not brought against that nation with all the force France is capable of exerting, and that Bonaparte in his hostility is insincere. He wishes, no doubt, that Sweden should declare war against England, and shut her ports against us; but here we are persuaded his present designs against her end.—To effect this purpose, he has duped Russia with promises of Swedish territory, and we suspect him of having instigated the court of St. Petersburg to invite the Finlanders to rebel, in order to establish a hatred between the two courts, lately in such harmony. It never has been Bonaparte's practice, as it is not his policy to encrease the dominions of his powerful allies, or rivals. He has bribed Russia with hopes of Swedish cessions, but he will disappoint her, and certainly will not allow Sweden to be extinguished as a nation, as it may hereafter become a powerful engine in deterring Russia from interfering with the conduct of France, or in making a formidable diversion in favor of the latter by an actual attack should Russia hereafter presume to resent the revolutions and robberies France may carry into effect. For this purpose then, France will rather strengthen than weaken Sweden. And after what we have seen, we ought not to be surprised at Sweden becoming her zealous ally, zealous against Russia at least.

It is evident that the French under Bernadotte have been making mere pretences of attacking Sweden on the part of Zealand; their proceedings indeed can scarcely be called pretences even; they have made no effort whatever, manifestly leaving the whole to Russia, that she alone may become the object of the hatred of the Swedes, in whose favor France will interfere as mediator, should the Russian arms make such progress; thus converting Sweden into a warm friend and a steady ally against the Russians.—Nay, it is probable with this view also, that France will give Norway to Sweden in lieu of Pomerania,

taking the Island of Zealand to herself, and either reducing Denmark to Jutland and Holstein; or, abolishing the name of that ancient kingdom, place those provinces under some French general invested with royalty. She will then hold out to Sweden the prospect of recovering from Russia the parts of Finland formerly ravished from her; and these will be kept as a bone of contention, with which at all times to keep Russia in check; for, as to Sweden she can do no serious injury to France or to her views.

It is probable the emperor of Russia sees all this, and acts with reluctance against Sweden; acts in the hope rather of keeping appearances to France, than really of driving the Swedes into the alliance against England. How otherwise can we account for Russia, which sent forth such large armies towards the south of Europe, as assistance to allies, having such small armies only, in a cause in which she is the principal, fighting at her own doors? Both France and Russia seem to be playing the double dealer with respect to Sweden, each endeavoring to dupe the other. The emperor of Russia must be more blind and credulous than we can suppose him, if he does not see that France designs to use promises of Swedish cessions to him; as she used her promise of the cession of Hanover to Prussia, that is as a bait, bribing to an immediate purpose, to be wrested from her when it shall have covered her with odium and raised up enemies.

The emperor of Russia, too, must feel the gross insult offered to him by the present conduct of the French in Spain and Portugal. Russia insisted that a Bourbon, the king of Sardinia, should be restored, and now at the moment she is fighting the battles of France, in compelling Sweden to join against England, with a view to peace. Bonaparte insults her by pulling down the Bourbon family in Spain, by seizing and pillaging without the slightest pretext, that great kingdom. Bonaparte makes his friends feel his supremacy by such insults more effectually than by formal declarations.—On the eve of ratifying the peace of Amiens, he declared himself king of Italy, and while he desires Russia to subdue Sweden to his purpose, the return he makes is to swallow up Spain and Portugal for his own advantage.—The emperor of Russia must feel the insult and burn with indignation.

With regard to the south of Europe, Bonaparte's first object will be to wrest from us Sicily, without which we cannot keep Malta. Whoever reads the correspondence that passed during the late negotiations for peace, will see the importance Bonaparte attaches to that island, and that he will sacrifice every thing rather than fail of obtaining it. To this country it is of still more importance than to France, and it will be highly criminal in ministers to neglect its safety, or entertain designs of relinquishing it. Even Mr. Fox would not sacrifice it, nay, not even for peace! Some steps should be taken to unite it to Britain till Naples is restored to its ancient sovereign. For to suppose that Sicily can be held alone by its present king, is to dream. If the inhabitants were assured of a permanent connection with this country, that island might become one of our most valuable possessions, either with a view to wines, now Portugal is gone, or to grain, or to general merchandize. France has seized upon Portugal, and is seizing upon Spain, for the throne of which it is probable Lucien Bonaparte has been reserved. These grand objects accomplished, she will proceed to the dismemberment of Turkey, respecting which should Russia resist, France hopes to be able to assail her with Sweden as an ally. Turkey, the Levant islands and Egypt in the hands of France; by intrigues at the court of Persia, she hopes to send armies to subvert our power in India. These are her probable designs. To pursue the subject further seems idle; and it would have been idle to pursue it so far, had not events already outstripped speculation in rapidity. These are, and that they long have been the designs of France is notorious. Bonaparte is only realizing the views of Lewis XIVth. "The French, says the Baron D'Isola in his Buckler of State and Justice, published a century ago, "covet harbors in Spain, leagues in the empire, factions in Poland, wars in Holland, passes into Italy, and the sovereign arbitrage every where. Their quiet consists in the trouble of all other, and their advantage in the public calamities."

### Alexandria Theatre.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on Monday Evening, June 27, and continue open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

**More French outrage.**—A letter received in this city by the Ocean, from a gentleman who went out a passenger in the Osage, mentions that that ship had been seized and condemned by the French government under the Milan decree. This letter was dated at Rotterdam April 27th. Several letters of about the same date occur in stating that the private letters sent out by the Osage were detained a month, and opened and examined by order of the government before they were delivered.

It appears from other letters received by the Ocean, that the letters per the Osage, on her arrival, were sent up to Paris, where they were all examined. Although the Osage arrived at L'Orient the 23d of March, her letters did not reach Antwerp until the 25th of April. Some of the letters per the Ocean state, that the ship had been seized by the government. Others assert that she would sail for Falmouth about the twentieth of April. Indeed one from Paris, dated the middle of April, positively states, that Mr. Lewis, the messenger, had returned to L'Orient to embark.

**Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated April 25.**

"We are anxious to know what the dispatches by the Osage to Gen. Armstrong convey. It is rather singular that nothing has transpired yet; and the police keep all the private letters by this conveyance,\* so that various conjectures are formed on the subject."

\* Another letter of the 26th, mentions that they had that day been given up.

**Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated April 27.**

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was here DETAINED three days, till the police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued, and the ship having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared GOOD PRIZE! and the messenger and passengers suffered to land, and proceed to Paris."

"The last news leaves the emperor at Bayonne, on his way to Spain; You have heard, without doubt, the account of the revolution in that kingdom; what further we may expect rests upon conjecture. In the north Russia has taken possession of all Finland, except Sweabourgh (which is almost impregnable) and by proclamation, annexed that country to her own dominions. In Germany, the province of Galicia is to be ceded by Austria to Saxony; and it is said to form, with the duchy of Warsaw, the kingdom of Poland. The fate of Turkey is not decided. In Italy, the government of the Pope is at an end. "The brave troops of Rome," said the French general in the order of the day, "shall no longer be commanded by Priests or Women." In Holland, Flushing has been given up to the French for a naval port, and they have assembled there a strong naval force. The fate of this kingdom is really deplorable, as it is impoverishing every day; and if the war continues in its present mode, must be exhausted of all its capital. A decree has been passed lately, to issue a new stock, bearing interest, of forty millions, to defray arrears. Commerce is entirely at an end, as a law a few months ago laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and prohibited the entrance of others; which with a few exceptions, has been adhered to. This measure was adopted, it is said, on the alternative of forty thousand troops in garrison, or interdiction of commerce with Great Britain.

"The American property brought in, according to the decree of Milan, remains without a decision. Leave is however given to sell the cargoes on giving bond for the same. A privilege, however, of no use as the bonds must be given according to the present prices which are too high, perhaps, for the sale of a single cargo."

"The two squadrons of frigates which got out a short time ago, have returned after having BURNED several American vessels which had been to England."

Hence it appears that the American property which had been seized in violation of every principle that has heretofore governed the conduct of nations towards each other, has been ordered by the French government to be appraised at the highest price, which it would bring in Europe and bonds to be given by the consignees to the

full amount to await the final decision—in other words, these bonds are taken as a recognizance that the U. S. will keep the peace, and be of good behavior towards France, any provocation or maltreatment which they may receive to the contrary notwithstanding.

The seizure and condemnation of a public ship bearing the dispatches of our government to France and Great Britain however aggravated in the degree of atrocity, is but an additional link to the chain which has enslaved us.

## TRANSLATIONS

From Dutch papers received by the Ocean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

The measures which the Porte has taken with respect to the dissatisfied parties in Asia seem to have had the desired effect, and the number of troops which have lately arrived from that part of the world are considerably increased; within these few days at least 10,000 men have passed thro' this metropolis to join the camp of the Grand Vizier. The difficulties which presence of the English in the Archipelago occasioned to this city and to the trade of the empire in general, seem now, at least, for a while to be removed.

We have received an account, that their force, in consequence of the appearance of a French fleet in the Mediterranean, has left our neighborhood. This circumstance will serve in particular to restore the so long wished for communication with Egypt. The negotiations which have been opened in that country with Beys, seem to promise a speedy pacification and final settlement of all disputes, to which the wise forbearance of our courts considerably contributes. Not long ago some advantageous proposals were made to the Beys, to join their forces with the Ottoman troops, to defend Egypt against every repeated invasion of the British.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We may expect to hear soon accounts of consequence from the Baltic, for besides that the number of English men of war increases there daily, it is reported that a large fleet of transports is arrived at Gottenburg. On the other hand the camp under the prince de Ponte Corvo, increases very much, whilst on the 15th, a regiment of infantry and division of dragoons crossed the Belt in 60 vessels and landed in Zealand. The preparations in Denmark continue with the greatest zeal, and a few days ago, a whole regiment of volunteers was enrolled at Copenhagen.

PARIS, April 22.

The squadron commanded by admiral Gantheaume, of ten ships of the line, five frigates, and some sloops of war, have happily entered again the port of Toulon, on the 19th of April, after having obliged the enemy to raise the blockade of the Seven Islands, and rendered the navigation of the Adriatic sea perfectly safe. Also on the 23rd ult. the frigates of his majesty the Themis and the Penelope, after having made prizes to the amount of six millions of francs.

April 23.

The Moniteur has published the following account:

"Rear admiral Allemande, commanding a division of men of war, which was at anchor at the island of Aix, weighed on the 17th January, in order to join the fleet at Toulon. He arrived before that harbor on the 6th February, after having destroyed or taken 6 English and one Portuguese ship (the latter, "The Prince of Portugal," of 600 tons, and laden with colonial produce, had been captured a few days before by the British).

As soon as the rear admiral made the signal, admiral Gantheaume who was previously informed of his arrival, went to sea with all the ships under his command.

The division off the island of Aix, had sustained continual storms, but had not suffered such damages as to prevent it from keeping the sea.

The united fleet consisted now of ten ships of the line, of which two were three deckers, one ship of 80 guns, and 7 of 74 guns, three frigates, two brigs, and seven transports, each of 800 tons, laden with troops, provisions and ammunition of all kinds.

The admiral sailed immediately for Corfu, which he had orders to provide with provisions, and which had been blockaded by six or seven ships of the line.

Whether this fleet had received advice of the approach of his majesty's fleet, or whether forced by the dreadful storms which raged at that time, to seek a port, it had disappeared several days before, when on the 23d Feb. the admiral appeared before Corfu. His first care was to send

vessels to Otranto, Tarent, Brindisi, and along the coasts of the Adriatic, in order to collect the numerous convoys in these ports, and bring them to Corfu, which was executed with the greatest zeal.

The troops and ammunition, which the fleet and convoy were laden with were likewise safe landed on the island.

Since their departure, his majesty's ships had experienced dreadful weather; the Commerce de Paris had considerable damages to repair in mast. The admiral, who was on board of this ship shifted his flag to the Magnanime, and having received an account that an English fleet had arrived in the Mediterranean, he went on the 26th under sail, to look out for the same, and to prevent their joining the other fleets of the enemy. At Corfu he left only some frigates and French and Italian sloops of war, in order to keep up the communication.

The fleet sailed as far as Sicily, and not meeting with any things, cruised in all the waters between that island, Zant, and the Ionian islands. After a cruise of 16 days, he arrived again before Corfu, when he hoisted his flag again on board the Commerce de Paris.

The convoys destined for Corfu, being all arrived on the 16th March, the island having provisions sufficient for two years, and its magazines being replenished with powder and ammunition, the admiral went again under sail, and after having cruised some time on the coasts of Sicily, Barbary, and Sardinia, he shaped his course for Toulon, where the fleet arrived on the 10th April, having fully accomplished the object of its mission.

Admiral Gantheaume bestows much praise upon Rear Admiral Allemand and all the commanders, officers and crews. They all shewed much zeal and ability this cruise of two months, during which one storm continually followed another.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

Yesterday the happy news was published here by the sound of trumpets, that her majesty the queen of Holland was safely delivered of a Prince on the 25th inst. consequently on the same day on which her illustrious husband the king our sovereign made his solemn entrance into this place.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

On Sunday morning last, the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, commodore Decatur, got under way and anchored in the bite of Craney island. On Monday she was expected to sail on a cruise.

Mr. MILLS, the gentleman engaged to build the bridge over the Potomac, has arrived here. From what we have heard, he is eminently qualified in this important department. Few builders of bridges have had greater advantages, either derived from early instruction, or subsequent experience. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Cox, and has directed the erection of several of the most extensive bridges in New-England. He is of opinion that all the suggested obstacles, either to the erection of this bridge or to its standing, are perfectly visionary.

(Nat. Intel.)

**Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Croix, to his Father in New York, dated May 25th.**

"This place has at present a supply of flour for about six weeks. Should none arrive in the mean time it will be up to 40 dollars per barrel. Corn meal is at 20 dollars per barrel, butter 75 cents lb. lard 50 to 60, hams 56 cents, candles 30 to 56, tobacco 30 dollars per cwt. pork 40 dollars bbl. beef 24, rice 12 dollars cwt. fish 12 dollars peas or beans 25 dollars per bbl. white pine lumber 100 dollars per thousand, staves 100 to 150, rum 32 cents per gallon, and sugar 4 to 5 dollars per cwt."

## ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	26
4 pound loaf	13
2 pound loaf	6 1-2
1 pound loaf	3

JAMES HARRISS,

Clerk of the Market

June 18.

## ATTENTION.

THE MEMBERS composing captain Deneale's company, are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY 18th instant, at the Court House, precisely at seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Capt.

WM. DAWE, Serg't.

## WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME, AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands. And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such a demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers cleaned to look equal to new—by

Mrs. Charnock,

At Thomas Shield's, (Barber) Royal-street.

June 13.

cost

## CAUTION.

The subscriber accidentally left his Silver Watch upon a nail in the public necessary at Rickett's wharf, at 6 o'clock this morning. On the inside are the cyphers R. E. Maker's name D. Edmonds, Liverpool No 724.

The person who took the Watch is well known, and was seen in the act by two respectable men. If he thinks proper to leave the Watch at this office within three days, he will receive TWO DOLLARS for his politeness and no questions asked; otherwise the rigor of the law will speedily overtake him. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the said Watch.

Robert Evans.

June 18.

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## Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Shreve, Water-street,

A VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AND A

GIG AND HARNESS.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 17.

dis

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20

dim

## TO RENT,

THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

\$ mo. 14.

part

